

blame for the settlement discussions failing to achieve a solution acceptable to the parties. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ensure that we do not overlook many of the tremendous benefits that Microsoft has given to America, and African Americans in particular.

No one can seriously dispute that the Microsoft phenomenon has had a profound impact on the way every American lives today. When Microsoft and IBM led the personal computer revolution in the early 1980s, helping to make this powerful tool affordable to many American families, no one could have dreamed that we would be where we are today. The Internet and the potential of e-commerce simply could not have been imagined.

Today, the personal computer with the user-friendly Windows operating system is a way of life for many of us. We are just beginning to fully realize the great improvements in our educational achievement, our economy growth and our personal enjoyment that we owe to the personal computer and Microsoft. I hope that we never forget the tremendous contribution Microsoft has made to our way of life, no matter the outcome of this proceeding.

I also want to point out that Microsoft and its Chairman, Bill Gates, are outstanding corporate citizens whose record of charitable giving should not be ignored. Together, Bill Gates and Microsoft have donated over \$20 million to the United Negro College Fund and other organizations helping to educate future generations of Americans. They also have taken great steps to help bridge the "digital divide," the gap between those with access to the Internet and information technologies and those without it. They have donated over \$200 million in software to public libraries, Boys & Girls Clubs, and made "Connected Learning Community" grants to community-based non-profit organizations in cities across the United States.

Mr. Chairman, our antitrust laws are creatures of the early 20th century, designed to address "robber barons" and railroads. As the lessons learned from the AT&T litigation showed us, these laws were not easily adapted to the economic realities of telecommunications in the 1970s. The Microsoft litigation shows the problems inherent in applying these old laws to the electronic marketplace of the third millennium. Microsoft was a pioneer in an industry that did not exist twenty years ago, and it may ultimately pay a penalty as our legal system attempts to grasp this new, dynamic industry.

What happens to Microsoft in the coming months will have an important impact on other technology companies, and will frame the shape of 21st century commerce. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the right form of regulation, if any, should be and how the antitrust laws should apply in this new age. I encourage Congress to begin to look at this issue, as well as addressing the growing digital divide, to ensure that the great revolution that Microsoft helped begin does not falter.

## 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 30, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I am in strong opposition to the Kasich/Shays/Condit amendment, which threatens unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces and resources from Kosovo.

One year ago, Kosovo was a rump province and ethnic cleansing project of Slobodan Milosevic's Greater Serbia. The world watched the systematic campaign of killing, rape, and forced displacement of ethnic Albanians, whose only crime was their religion.

We and NATO were right to intervene, and we still have a job to do. The need in Kosovo for peacekeeping, reconstruction and development of civil and judicial administration is greater than all of the promises by NATO and the U.S. together.

The authors of this amendment are right in one respect. Every diplomatic effort to hold NATO allies to their agreement is entirely appropriate. But threatening to unilaterally withdraw from our freely given commitment just makes the peacekeeping job, so ably done by our deployed men and women—and the reconstruction job—a great deal harder. And if the threat were acted upon, God forbid, it will only lead to giving the final initiative back to Milosevic.

Mr. Chairman, Secretary of State Albright has said that our challenge is to "secure the peace" in Kosovo. This amendment would assure no peace.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

## 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lewis-Spence-Murtha-Skelton amendment.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) for making this amendment a bipartisan amendment. We could not do it without them.

There are not many people here on this floor this evening, but, frankly, the folks that

are here, are not the people that I am trying to reach. I am trying to reach the people who are in the offices listening and the American people on C-Span that might see this.

I am going to say what I said at our Republican conference this morning. And, I will say it to everyone now. We are considering emergency supplemental legislation. In prior years, we have talked about supplementals, emergency supplementals, real emergency supplementals. This is a real, real emergency supplemental from the standpoint of defense.

I know we all have different priorities. We have talked about them a lot today. We are going to continue to talk about them—all the things that are in this supplemental bill, drugs and all the rest.

But, I want to remind everyone, we would not be here as a free society, secure and prosperous, if it had not been made possible by our military, starting with the revolution when we gained our independence. Since that time, we have had World War I and World War II, big threats. Our forefathers, our fathers, our grandfathers, and their families sacrificed their lives and their health to make sure that we are free and secure, and to create this environment that permits us to discuss these matters as they come along.

There is a poem that is often attributed to General MacArthur, and also to a priest that served with the General, Father Denis Edward O'Brien, U.S. Marine Corps, that I believe sums up just how much we owe the freedom and liberty that we so often take for granted, to the military. It goes like this:

It is the soldier, not the reporter, Who has given us freedom of the press.

It is the soldier, not the poet, Who has given us freedom of speech.

It is the soldier, not the campus organizer, Who has given us the freedom to demonstrate.

It is the soldier, who salutes the flag, Who serves beneath the flag, And whose coffin is draped by the flag, Who allows the protester to burn the flag.

Some people these days talk about the arms race. Many people say we spend money on defense than all the rest of the world put together. We have to. Who else is able to do it? We are the only ones. To save ourselves, we have to save the rest of the world along with it.

The Cold War is over, yes. I agree. But, President Reagan, with a Democrat Congress, helped to restore the military and that is what brought about the end of the Cold War—we beat the Soviet Union in the arms race. They could not keep up. They could not do it any longer. That is what ended the Cold War. Today, we face a similar situation. We have more threats today than ever before. We still have the nuclear threat from now Russia, but now we have China and North Korea and all the rest of them, and we are not prepared to defend against those threats.

We also have other threats now—weapons of mass destruction other than nuclear—chemical, biological, from these same countries and lesser countries. This threat is out there, and we are unprepared to deal with it.

Finally, today we are no longer strong enough to fight one conventional war. Kosovo was a wakeup call. We devoted all of our air assets, just about everything, to that air war.